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The discussions as to West Florida, the events of the War of 1812, and Jackson's exploits in 1818 are fully treated. Here the author is more at home, and these chapters are distinctly the best in the book, although there is a marked want of sympathy with the prejudices of the Americans of that day. Their dislike for the Spaniards was not due merely to the Mississippi incident. It was a tradition inherited since the time of Elizabeth from their English ancestors, and it was fostered by the accounts of the inhuman cruelty with which the South American wars were carried on. Jackson's hatred of "the Dons" was no personal peculiarity. It was the embodiment of a very wide-spread popular feeling, of which the impartial historian must take note.

The tedious negotiations during Monroe's presidency are then narrated at length, and the book ends with some very damaging reflections upon the conduct of the public men of the United States. There is no discrimination as to parties. Fisher Ames and Hamilton are condemned equally with Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Livingston, Pinckney, and Jackson. The author spares no epithets. The Florida Act of 1811 was "a bold defiance of the law of nations and individuals" (p. 326); the seizure of Amelia Island was a gross artifice, a shallow deception, "a proceeding particularly disgraceful" (p. 327). The recognition of the independence of the revolted Spanish colonies was an act of "singular bad faith" (p. 329). The spoliation claims against Spain are harshly criticized; but no reference is made to the singularly careful inquiry into their validity and amount, made by the commission under the eleventh article of the Florida Treaty, where the awards were largely in excess of the \$5,000,000 stipulated to be paid.

The book has an ample index and two maps. The first of these exhibits the line proposed in 1782 as the western boundary of the United States; the second traces Jackson's line of march in Florida. If the latter map had been on a larger scale and had not extended so far north as to take in Milwaukee and Poughkeepsie, nor so far west as the Rocky Mountains, it would have been more convenient.

In an appendix are printed the full text of the treaties of 1795 and 1819, the instructions to Monroe of July 29, 1803, in regard to a cession of the Floridas, and Adams's instructions of November 28, 1818, defending Jackson's proceedings in Florida. Why these well-known and very accessible documents should have been reprinted here is not explained by anything in the preface or the body of the book.

*Mexico: its Social Evolution.* By a Board of Editors, under the Directorship of JUSTO SIERRA. Translated into English by G. SENTIÑÓN. (Mexico City: J. Balleascá y Compañía, Sucesor. 1900, 1904. Two folio volumes in three. Pp. 415, iv; 417-778, i; 444.)

THE above is the title of the English edition, brought out in translation the past year, of a work whose original is in Spanish, but which has

also been published in its completed form in French as well as in English. The original publication in Spanish was by installments, and though bearing date of 1900, its last *entrega* was not finished and its bound volumes did not appear till 1905. The work was designed to commemorate, at the beginning of the twentieth century, the progress achieved by Mexico in the latter part of the nineteenth century, and its collaborators are men of politics or science who have been actively identified with this social and governmental progress, under the direction of Don Justo Sierra, formerly an under-secretary, now a minister of the Diaz cabinet, as head of the new Department of Education and Fine Arts.

The subtitle sets forth the ambitious and comprehensive character of the work: "Synthesis of the political history, administration, military organisation and economical state of the Mexican Confederation, its advancements in the intellectual sphere, its territorial structure, growth of its population, means of communication both national and international, its achievements in the fields of industry, agriculture, mining, commerce, etc., etc." This implies a survey in each of these lines reaching back over the colonial period, and, so far as data are afforded, into the prehistoric period. As in all such works of collaboration, considerable duplication is unavoidable, but each subject is thus treated from its own point of view.

Practically all this work is historical in its scope, even where science, education, literature, trade and commerce, agriculture, etc., are treated, because of the method adopted of making a historical survey under each heading. The first volume of Tomo I., however, is largely occupied with what is called the "Political History" of Mexico. The section upon "Aboriginal Civilisations" is naturally more a scientific survey than political history proper. The colonial period and wars of independence are treated under one heading, and "The Republic" is a subject-heading whereunder the periods are treated as follows: (a) Anarchy, 1825-1848, (b) The Reform, 1848-1867. These classifications of recent Mexican history are necessarily somewhat arbitrary, and, as will occur to one noting the dates, the events prior to, during, and since the French intervention are naturally interpreted from the viewpoint of Mexican Liberalism. However, it is noteworthy that the day of rancorous partizan spirit has in large degree passed in Mexico, and the progressive Liberal historian of to-day is, if not ideally impartial in his interpretation of his country's history, at any rate not spiteful in his characterization of persons or measures of the old-time "opposition".

Finally, "The Present Era" is reviewed, in its political history, at the very end of the work, thus completing this survey to 1900. Necessarily, however, the other portions of the work (the army, science, education, literature, municipal organization and government, penal and charitable institutions, fundamental law and procedure, agriculture, mining, industry, trade, communications and public works, and finances) deal very largely with the accomplishments of the Diaz régime. And if

the pen is eulogistic, as comparisons are drawn with the colonial régime or more still with the revolutionary days, who can fairly object? These other volumes have much material of value upon the social and economic life of Mexico for the student of that country's history.

The volumes are magnificently produced, with a profusion of half-tones and many full-page color-plates, printed excellently, bound splendidly, and are really *de luxe* in every way.

*War Government, Federal and State, in Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, and Indiana, 1861-1865.* By WILLIAM B. WEEDEN. (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin, and Company. 1906. Pp. xxv, 389.)

THIS volume, by the author of *The Economic and Social History of New England*, presents in rather suggestive fashion an account of "the interplay of the National Union and the State commonwealths, which were principalities in the Civil War" (p. ix). The book is evidently the result of extended and long-continued reading. The author has made much use of the *Official Records* published by the federal government, has consulted the manuscript archives of the state of Massachusetts on many points, and in at least one instance (for Governor Seymour's inaugural message, 1863) he has gone to the original New York archives. He writes not merely as a student of the times which he describes, but as a participant, having served in various posts of artillery command during the early years of the war; and at several points in the narrative (pp. 111, 175, 346) casual mention is made of matters which came within his personal observation and experience.

The scope of the work may best be indicated by a summary of its contents. The opening chapter is entitled "The Genesis of the Union", and deals largely with the varying manifestations of Union and States' Rights sentiments called forth by the slavery question preceding the war. Subsequent chapters deal with "The Executive Crisis" precipitated by the election of Lincoln; the personalities and problems of the "Administration" in the early stages of the armed conflict; "State Support" in the four states named, including the formulation and conversion "from social means to political ends" of "the passionate vehemence of the sympathizing sex" in the Sanitary Commission (p. 126); "Federal and State Interference", which comprises the New York attempts to control the appointment of general officers, together with a long account of the friction between General Butler and Governor Andrew over rival state and federal enlistments in Massachusetts; the "Party Estrangement" following the military miscarriages, Emancipation Proclamation, arbitrary arrests, and corruption in the departments: "The People under Compulsion", dealing with the draft; a chapter on "Government", which continues the subject dealt with in chapter III.; and a final chapter entitled "The Union Vindicated and Developed."

The narrative is never perfunctory, and at times it rises into bril-